

large tree was felled across the river to serve as a bridge. So scarce were camp utensils that a three quart can was the only vessel for bringing water from the spring near by. This spring has taken its name from the encampment and is still known as Guard Quarters spring, and is one of the sources of supply for the Provo water works system.

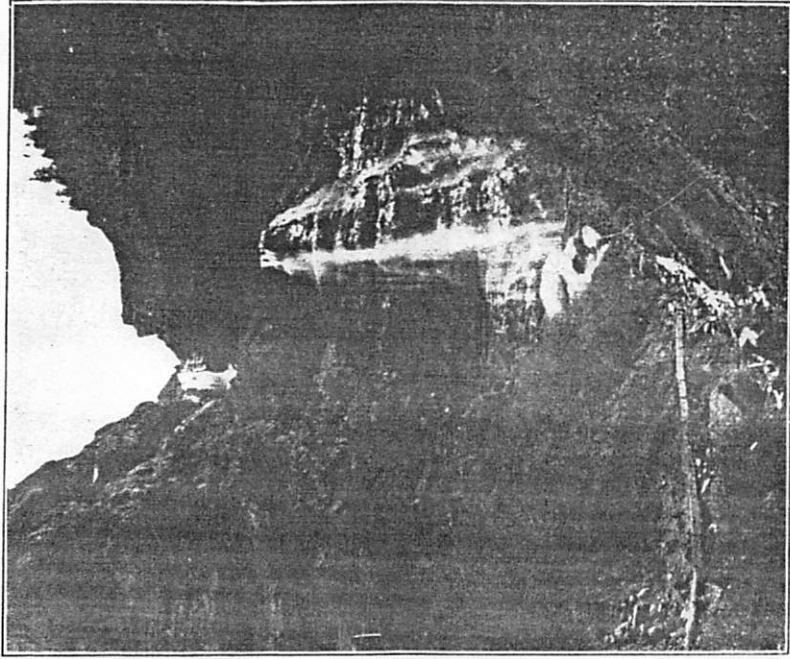
Peace was restored through the mediation of Colonel Thomas L. Kane, a personal representative of President Buchanan and on old time friend of the Mormon people. Governor Alfred Cumming, the new chief executive of the Territory, came to Salt Lake City, and arrangements were made that the army should enter the Territory, but should not be stationed in immediate contact with the settlements.

"THE MOVE"

Past experiences, however, had made Brigham Young and the Mormon people generally rather sceptical as to the promises of officials, and it was decided as a precautionary measure, that the people of Great Salt Lake County and the northern part of the Territory should move south. The exodus involved some thirty thousand people. A few men only were left behind to fire the houses in the event of the army's encamping in Great Salt Lake City or vicinity.

Governor Cumming, in his report of May 2, 1858, to the Secretary of State speaks of the occurrence in the following language:

"The roads are everywhere filled with wagons loaded with provisions and household furniture, the



BRIDAL VEIL FALLS, PROVO CANYON